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and bits of poetry and prose which can be memorized and provide a real possession of many of the things most worth while which the Roman writers have left us.

The several elements which make up *Secundus Annus* are well done. The text is smooth and of no greater difficulty than should be expected by pupils in the second year or the first part of the third year. The points of grammar on which each story is based are illustrated often enough to give the necessary practice, certainly when they are combined with the general exercises provided later on. At least two *Lectiones* repeat in different form the substance of others previously given, a usage of very great value. The Grammar is sufficient for its purpose, when combined with that printed in *Primus Annus*. The Vocabulary explains clearly and succinctly to the mature reader; there may be a question whether it is equally illuminating in all cases to the pupil of somewhat limited attainments. Certainly some *incognita* appear to be explained by others *magis incognita*.

Comparing the book with the various texts most recently published in America, whether on the Direct Method or the conventional, the reader misses the fixed limitations of vocabulary and of syntax, which are of course necessary with us to meet the requirements of word-lists and syllabi. The matter of word-derivation is hardly touched, except perhaps by inference, and of course the material on the word-debt of English to Latin, just now so very much emphasized in our Secondary School teaching, is wanting altogether. But as a text for second year Direct Method teaching, the book appears to be admirably fitted to its task.

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and more to the economic and the cultural part of the book.

A short first chapter (13-26) is given to The Political and Economical Background, of the Greek period and the period of conquest in Sicily. Chapter II, Roman Conquest and Organization of the Province (27-50), and Chapter III, Sicily under the Republic (51-72), are a mixture of historical and economic observations based in the main on Cicero's second oration against Verres, and Livy. Chapter IV, Economic Conditions in Sicily under the Republic (73-89), is the heart of the book. It gives a succinct and clear view of the agricultural problems, in connection with free and slave labor, of the tax arrangements, of changing population, and of the other reasons given for the deterioration of Sicily as a Roman asset.

Chapter V, Religion and Magic (90-100), is meant to furnish a side light on the cultural status of an agricultural people with a very religious nature. The chapter seems too short to develop the idea quite satisfactorily. The last chapter, Sicily under the Empire (101-120), is political and economic in nature, and its statements are based for the most part on the C. I. L. It is good but very brief. At the end of the book are four pages of bibliography. A number of the books listed are not cited, and two or three cited in footnotes are not listed. Nor is Baedeker a very good source to give as footnote authority.

The criticisms offered are of minor importance. The dissertation is well worth while, and, although it lacks a bit in finish, it has a mass of widespread material collected in a valuable way.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. R. V. D. MAGOFFIN.

The History of the Province of Sicily. By Elsie Safford Jenison. Boston: The Colonial Press: C. H. Simonds Company (1919). Pp. 125.

This is a Columbia University dissertation, begun under Professor Botsford, whose untimely death brought consternation to his students in no less degree than it caused the most poignant regret to his admirers in the historical and the classical world.

Outside of the strictly archaeological field, to find much to say that is new about Sicily in Roman times is no easy matter. Freeman and Holm have sucked the ancient authors nearly dry. But there was considerable to do in the coordination of material, there were new inscriptions to be examined, and there was a first rate place for some specific work on Sicily, the Roman province, from an economic and cultural point of view. Professor Botsford put Miss Jenison on the right track for her material, and she has collected it very well and set it down in an orderly fashion. Perhaps had Professor Botsford had the final revision under his eye, there might have been less space given to the historical

HARVARD STUDIES IN CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY XXX

Harvard Studies in Classical Philology, Volume XXX (Harvard University Press, 1919: published, however, in fact in 1920) will prove exceptionally interesting to students of the Classics. Its contents are Collations of the Manuscripts of Aristophanes' *Vespae*, by John Williams White and Earnest Cary (1-35); Imperial Coronation Ceremonies of the Fifth and Sixth Centuries, by A. E. R. Boak (37-47); The Rhetorical Structure of the *Encomia* of Claudius Claudian, by Lester B. Struthers (49-87); The Decree-Seller in the *Birds*, and the Professional Politicians at Athens, by Carl Newell Jackson (89-102); Young Virgil's Poetry, by E. K. Rand (103-185); Indexes (187-189).

Of Professor Rand's paper I may write at length later. He joins himself to the lengthening array of those who believe that most, if not all, of the pieces in the Appendix Vergiliana were in fact written by Vergil (see THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 13.145).

C. K.